The Liberty of the Subject, with Regard to their Persons, shall always be considered by us as a Matter of too great Moment to neglect any Measure conducive to its further Preservation and Security.

Nor shall the Expences accrued for the Defence of the Frontiers, or any other the Debts of the Government, when the Accounts are laid before us, fail to engage our Serious Attention.

We shall moreover duly consider what your Honour has recommended relative to the Settlement of the Frontiers, and esteem it both our Duty and Felicity to concur in any Measures adequate to so valuable an End, while His Majesty's Royal Aid to carry them into Execution, will be a Continuation of that Paternal Care and Beneficence which makes us so justly consider Him in the amiable Light of the Father of his People.

We are confident that Your Honour will not be influenced in Your Conduct, by Your Duty to His Majesty, and the Service of your Country. Nor can we doubt of effectually recommending ourselves to Your Favour, by endeavouring to support that unblemished Character which our Constituents have hitherto so deservedly sustained for their Loyalty to the Best of Kings, by offering nothing to Your Honour inconsistent with either.

By Order of the General Assembly.

Assembly Chamber,
6th February, 1759. W. NICOLL, *Speaker.*

To which His Honour was pleased to make the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my Thanks for your Address. The Zeal you express for contributing with Alacrity to the vigorous Prosecution of this so just and necessary a War, and your Resolution of measuring your Proportion of Supplies, whenever His Majesty's Commands shall be signified, solely by your Abilities; give me great Pleasure, are Proofs of a becoming Spirit on this Occasion, and fresh Instances of your Loyalty and Duty to the Best of Kings, which cannot fail of recommending you to the Royal Favour.

New York,
February, 1759. JAMES DE LANCEY.

Friday last arrived three mails from England, *viz.* The September, October, and November Ones, brought by the Earl of Leicester Packet Boat, Capt. Morris, in seven weeks and three days from Falmouth.---As this day is the first of this Gazette's publication (reason being given in the last column of this page, why it did not appear sooner) we would chuse to leave in His Honour Governor De Lancey's Speech, the Council's Address, and, which has not yet appeared in any of the publick papers) that of the General Assembly of this Province; consequently we can only give short extracts of the most important Articles brought by the Packet; for, at present, it cannot reasonably be supposed that the printer could afford a sheet, seeing that in general two pages of the other news papers are mostly advertisements, and this half Sheet without any, will be upon a par with the others for news.

Foreign Intelligence, Is ----

THat His Prussian Maj has had no general engagement with the Austrians under Count Daun, since his surprize on the 14th of October: That instead thereof he remained in his camp til the 24th, and was joined by a detachment from his brother Prince Henry, when he set out for the relief of the city of Neiss, then about to be besieged by M. de Hautch, which he happily effected obliging the Austrians to raise the siege on the 5th of November, and to repass the Neisse.-- On the same day his van guard was attacked by a party of Hussars and Dragoons, of whom he cut 800 to pieces. After this the King directly set out on his return for Lusatia, and his surprizing expedition reached Bautzen on the 13th, and soon after obliged Count Daun to raise the siege of Dresden, and retreat towards Pirna, in Bohemia;--- Daun at first having tho't to take the advantage of his Majesty's absence inm Silesia, and to reduce that city, if possible.--- The Prussians are in possession of Freyberg, and the army of the Empire continues to retire before them. The whole Force of the Prussians were to assemble near Dresden the 16th of Nov.---The King of Prussia, by his inimitable conduct, raised six sieges almost at one and the same time, viz. Those of Coleberg, of Neiss, of Cassel, of Dresden, of Torgau, and of Leipzig. That of Cassel indeed Prince Isemburg oblig'd the French to raise.-----That to all appearances the campaign was drawing near to a conclusion, if his Prussian Majesty did not prevent it, by inclining to continue as active this winter as he did the last.----That soon after raising the siege of Torgau, the Generals Dohna and Wedel attacked General Haddick, (who besieged the place) and took 3000 prisoners, besides 42 pieces of cannon. This news is from Dresden, where his Prussian Majesty is, dated the 20th of November.

---That the Spanish Ministry, since the Death of the Queen, was intent upon some Project in which the Court of Portugal seems to be deeply interested; and the Generals and Officers had received Orders to join their respective Corps immediately. That a new and melancholly Prospect was likely to be opened to Europe, which on the Death of his catholick majesty (who is incapable of transacting any Affairs of State) will see itself embroiled in a fresh War for the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia, as probably the Sons of the Farnese Queen will get Possession of Spain. That the French Army under Contades and Soubise, were marching to repass the Rhine. That the Court of France was in prodigious Perplexities, great Dissentions reigning, a Change in the Ministry talked of, and the King 'twas thought would resign the Crown to the Dauphin. That the Russian court was not so much French as it was before, seeing that the Courts of Versailles and Vienna were not exact in paying their subsidies, they being considerably in Arrear. That a Rupture between Great-Britain and Sweden was expected: That his Prussian Majesty had naturalized the Captain and Crew of an English Privateer, and given them a Prussian Commission to act against the Swedes; that other English Privateers. were going into the Baltick for the same Purpose, and an Application, it was said, was made for some English Men of War, also to go thither.----

That it is certain some proposals of peace have been made by France to the British Court; but that they were rejected, and preparations were making for prosecuting the war with extraordinary vigour, a resolution being taken not to listen to any accommodation til the enemy be reduced to offer *Carte Blanche*.--That in consequence thereof, 15,000 ton of shipping was taken up for the Governments service; and that the same number of (15,000) men, are to be carried upon some grand expedition abroad, which so embarrasses the French councils, that they are totally at a loss how to direct their operations, either for defence or offence, as they neither know whether this great force is to be employed in Europe or America.---That another number of 5000 men were immediately to be sent off to North America.---That another Body of 30,000 Men was to be employed under the Duke of Cumberland, supposed to be on the coast of France: That there remained at Spithead, after the sailing of the commodores Hughes and Kepple, (the former for the West-Indies, and the latter for the coast of Africa) Nineteen sail of Men of War, and that ten new 74 Gun ships were near launching, as an Addition to the Bulwark of the English Nation. That a Squadron of 5 Men of war, 3 frigates, and 30 transports, sailed from Brest the 16th of November, and was seen by his Majesty's ship the Hussar, steering to the westward. That a large squadron was preparing for the Mediteranian, and men actually shipping off for Gibraltar. That Lord Colvil was bound to the East-Indies, as commodore to a fleet bound thither, to rout the French in that part of the world. That a fleet was going to relieve Admiral Saunders in the Bay of Biscay That all sorts of warlike Stores were shipping for Louisbourg, and 50 tin-boats ordered to be got ready at Woolwich, for North-America. That numbers of others were ordered to be got ready for the service of a secret expedition. That a final answer was sent to the Dutch merchants memorial, relating to the captures made by the English privateers, which was presented by the Dutch merchants to the Princess Governant, and by her transmitted to Great Britain. That letters from Madrid, Naples, and Turin advise, that a considerable augmentation was making in their troops, people being employed in all the catholick Swits Cantons, in raising men for the service of Spain, but with what design is not known.--

That an Order had passed the House of Commons, to return Admiral Boscawen, and General Amherst, as also Admiral Osborne, their hearty Thanks for the Services they had done the Nation. That very judicious Proposals were offered for the raising several Millions of Money for the Use of the Government the Year 1759. And that, unless a Reconciliation soon took place, not only between the present contending Parties, but also such who were likely to come to a Rupture, Europe in general was like to be in a greater Flame than ever. In short, such a Spirit and Unanimity to carry on the present just and necessary War against the Enemies of his Britannick Majesty, and his Allies, was never in a British Council.----------

(We shall send out another Paper on Monday next, only to such who subscribe for this Gazette in the mean Time: Articles of equal Importance will have a Place in it, and His Majesty's Speech, with the House of Lords and Commons, Addresses, shall not be omitted.

NEW-YORK: February 16.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated Feb. 12.

A letter from Antigua, dated January 8, mentions Commodore Hughes's squadron being arrived at Barbados; that his fleet then consisted of 30 men of war, and 50 transports, with 8000 land forces on board; and that 12 of his ships were of the line.---This number must be meant the junction of Commodore Moore's ships.

The regiments gone with Commodore Hughes are, Elliott's, Barrington's, Armiger's, Old Buffs, Watson's, and Druroure's.

Capt. Morris spoke a vessel at sea, bound to Boston from South Carolina, which brought the Carolina Gazette to Feb. 1, from whence we are assured, that the report of the French garrison of Fort Duquesne retreating only 19 miles from that place, was without any foundation.

The Brig Lucy, Capt. Willon, from Ireland, on the 30th of December last, in Lat. 27. 54. Long. 46. 33. W. from London, spoke with a ship from London, who was one of the Fleet going against Martineco: she had on board two Companies of Lord John Murray's Highlanders, and parted from the Fleet in a Gale of Wind.

Tuesday last arrived here through the Sound a Dutch Schooner, seized at Sea by the Captains Leacraft and Valentine in two Privateers of this Port: Loaded with Sugar, &c. from the Cape.

The same Day arrived here Capt. Dunbibbin, from Teneriff: He had been beating on the Coast for several Weeks, and was in prodigious great Stress for Want of Provisions, &c. Happy indeed in their Arrival so soon; for, all Tuesday Night, and

On Wednesday we had the hardest Gales of Wind from N.W. to the S. W. that has been known here for many Years, accompany'd with Snow.--It set partly on the Docks and Shipping in this Harbour; of the former it did considerable Damage to most of them; and of the latter it broke loose several, who falling foul on others, tore away Rails, Crutches, Bowsprits, &c. A Brig lying along Side the Wharf, had her Mast carried over board; a sloop forced out of the Harbour, and drove on shore at Curler's Hook, where it is said she is sunk; --another with Wheat, &c. on board, was sunk at Beekman's Slip; as was also another at the North River: -- A Schooner outward bound, and just ready to sail, had most of her upper Works on one side beat in: And 'tis thought £.5000 will scarcely repair the Damage done in general.

☞ *This GAZETTE*, as it is designed to contain the freshest and most important Advices both Foreign and Domestic, *will be published at the usual Time of other Papers on every Monday, upon a proper Number of Subscribers offering. The Publisher of it is one who has had the Care and Management of the* New-York Gazette, *or* Weekly Post-Boy, *for these six Years past, and he trusts he carried it on to general and approved Satisfaction. He therefore hopes for the* good Wishes *and Encouragement of the Gentlemen Subscribers to that Paper in particular, more especially as Mr.* James Parker, *the first Publisher of it, and late Co-Partner with* W. Weyman, *has entirely quitted the Province; and, as appears by the last* Post-Boy, *has sold his Printing-Office, and Interest therein, to a Stranger to the Publick. Besides, This Paper having all the Advantages that That* formerly *had, cannot but of Course be thought to be of the greater Importance. It would have been published on Monday last, had not a Proposal of Mr.* Parker's, *(in which he intended to have* SOLD *all his Custom) made early on Monday Morning to* Weyman, *occasioned its being put off to this Day.*

At present we need say no further about it; the three first Lines of this Introduction being sufficiently expressive of the Design; and that Correspondence which the Printer had Abroad during his Concern with the Post-Boy, *and which is absolutely necessary for the carrying on of This, he still holds. And here it becomes him, humbly to thank the Publick for their Employ during his Partnership.*

NEW-YORK, Printed and Sold by WILLIAM WEYMAN, *at the New Printing-Office in* Broadstreet, *in the House where* Mr. John Cox *now lives, opposite* Synagogue Alley; *Where Advertisements are taken in, and where all Manner of Printing Work will be performed with all the Expedition that the Care and Accuracy, necessarily required in the Business of Printing, can possibly admit.*